THE 865

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, ESSEX GAZETTE.

VOL. VIII. NUMB. 388.

From THURSDAY, *Decem.* 28, 1775, to THURSDAY, *January* 4, 1776.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

WATERTOWN, December 23, 1775.

THE Committee of for propagating the manufacturing of SALT-PETRE, in the colony of Massachusetts-Bay, having been so happy as to discover an easy, simple, and successful method of making that article with earth from under old buildings, are fully assured (from their own experience) to recommend the following process as easy and infallible.

The subscriber has himself assisted in making fifty weight of good salt-petre in five days by this method, and that from forty bushels of earth only, taken from under one old house; and I know of no person who has tried the following method, but what have had nearly the same success; and whoever tries the experiment, will meet with success greatly to his satisfaction, provided his earth be good. For that purpose take earth from under any old building (whether meeting-house, dwelling-house, barn, stable or other building) where the earth has been long covered from the weather; dig not above six or eight inches deep, and a little experience will teach you to chuse that which is loose, light and crumbly, and has a brackish or lixivial sharp onion-like taste upon the tongue; light sandy or loomy earth, such as water easily penetrates, works the kindest. Fill your leech-tubs with those earths, observing to run all your liquor through three leeches one after another, before you take it, pouring water on to the second and third leeches, until all the nitre is extracted, which you must judge of by the taste. When you have collected a sufficient quantity of this liquor for boiling, you must have also in readiness a quantity of common lie drawn from ashes, of the strength of about five gallons of lie drawn from a bushel of ashes; mix these two liquors together (in a proper vessel) in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, and you will immediately perceive a turbidness to arise, and the liquor to look like new beer; let it stand quiet a few hours, and an earthy sediment will settle to the bottom, leaving the liquor clear; remove this liquor (carefully from the sediment) into your kettle, either by drawing it off at a tap three or four inches from the bottom of your settling-tub, or by carefully dipping it off as you please; boil down this liquor until you find (by tasting a little in a cool place) it shows pretty full of crystals, then dip it out into a tub, let it stand one or two hours to settle, then pour it off into wooden trays previously wet with cold water, and set them in a cool place, and in twenty four hours you

(1) See page 872, & reference, the same advertisement. (2) See pa. 863. (1) See list of english Grievances, pa. 532, vol. Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Crisis, pa. 740, &c. (2) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (3) See indexes under Towns, County, Assembly, Representatives, resolves, Congress Continental & Provincial, riots, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies. (3) See list of American rights, pa. 1089, 1228 (4) See his Letter to Gen. Lee, pa. 776. (5) See Sea Act, pa. 735, vol. 1, & Molas Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2, (6) See pa. 714. (7) See indexes, under instructions, & Congress continental (8) See index, under Congress Continental. (9) But it did at length, see pa. 971. (10) See Character of the ministry, Crisis, pa. 740, &c. & see index, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies. (11) See indexes, under Army British. (12) See indexes, under Numbers. (13) See Pitt's Speech, pa. 403, Vol. 1.

A LETTER from General LEE *to General* BURGOYNE.

Camp on Prospect-Hill, Dec. 1, 1775.

"*Dear Sir,*

"AS I am just informed you are ready to embark for England, I cannot refrain from once more trespassing on your patience. An opportunity is now presented of immortalizing yourself as the Saviour of your country. The whole British empire stands tottering on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the fatal catastrophe, but it will admit of no delay. For heaven's sake avail yourself of the precious moment; put an end to the delusion; exert the voice of a brave, virtuous citizen, and tell the people at home that they must immediately rescind all their impolitic, iniquitous, tyrannical, murderous acts; that they must overturn the whole frantic system, or that they are undone. You ask me, in your letter, if it is independence at which the Americans aim? I answer no, the idea never entered a single American's head until a most intolerable oppression forced it upon them. All they required was to remain masters of their own property, and be governed by the same equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the first formation of the Colonies. The ties of connexion, which bound them to their Parent Country, were so dear to them, that he who would have ventured to have touched them, would have been considered as the most impious of mortals; but these sacred ties, the same man who have violated or defiled the most precious laws and rights of the people at home, dissipated or refused to account for their treasures, tarnished the glory, and annihilated the importance of the nation, these sacred ties, I say, so dear to every American, Bute and his Tory administration are now sending asunder.

"You ask whether it is the weight of taxes of which they complain? I answer no, it is the principle they combat, and they would be guilty in the eyes of God and men, of the present world and all posterity, did they not reject it, for if it were admitted they would have nothing that they could call their own. They would be in a worse condition than the wretched slaves in the West-India Islands, whose little peculium has ever been esteemed inviolate. But wherefore should I dwell on this? Is not the case of Ireland the same with their's? They are subordinate to the British empire, they are subordinate to the Parliament of Great-Britain, but they tax themselves. Why, as the case is similar, do not you begin with them? But you know, Mr. Burgoyne, audacious as the Ministry are, they dare not attempt it. There is one part of your letter which I confess I do not thoroughly understand. If I recollect right, for I unfortunately have not the letter by me, you say that if the privilege of taxing themselves is what the Americans claim, the contest is at an end.—You surely cannot allude to the propositions of North. It is impossible that you should not think with me and all mankind that these propositions are no more or less than adding to a most abominable oppression a more abominable insult. But to recur to the question of America's aiming at independence? Do any instructions of any one of the Provinces to their Representatives or Delegates furnish the least ground for this suspicion? On the contrary, do they not all breathe the strongest attachment and filial piety for their Parent Country? But if she discards all the natural tenderness of a mother, and acts the part of a cruel step-dame, it must naturally be expected that their affections will cease; the Ministry leave them no alternative, *aut servire, aut alienari jubent*; it is in human nature, it is a moral obligation to adopt the latter; but the fatal separation has not yet taken place, and yourself, your single self, my friend, may perhaps prevent it. Upon the Ministry, I am afraid, you can make no impression; for to repeat a hackneyed quotation,

They are in blood
Stepp'd in so far, that should they wade no more,
To return would be as tedious as go o'er.

But if you will at once break off all connexion with these pernicious men, if you will move all consideration but the salvation of your country, Great-Britain may stand as much indebted to General Burgoyne as Rome was to her Camillus. Do not, I entreat you, my dear Sir, think this the mad rhapsody of an enthusiast, nor the cant of a factious designing man, for in these colours I am told I am frequently painted. I swear, by all that's sacred, as I hope for comfort and honour in this world, and to avoid misery in the next, that I most earnestly and devoutly love my native country; that I wish the same happy relation to subsist, for ages, betwixt her and her children, which has raised the wide arch of her empire to so stupendous and enviable a height; but at the same time I avow, that if the Parliament and people should be depraved enough to support any longer the present Ministry in their infernal scheme, my zeal and reverence for the rights of humanity are so much greater than my fondness for any particular spot, even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence in the Councils of America, I would advise not to hesitate a single instant, but decisively to cut the Gordian knot now besmeared with civil blood. *See Note (9)*

"This I know is strong emphatical language, and might pass with men, who are strangers to the flame which the love of Liberty is capable of lighting up in the human breast, for a proof of my insanity; but you, Sir, you, unless I have mistaken you from the beginning, will conceive that a man in his sober senses may possess such feelings. In my sober senses, therefore, permit me once more most earnestly to intreat and conjure you to exert your whole force, energy, and talents, to stop the Ministry in this their headlong career. If you labour in vain (as I must repeat I think will be the case) address yourself to the people at large; by adopting this method, I am so sanguine as to affiate myself of your success; and your public character will be as illustrious as your personal qualities are amiable to all who intimately know you. By your means, the Colonists will long continue the farmers, planters, and ship-wrights of Great-Britain; but if the present course is persisted in, an eternal divorce must inevitably take place. As to the idea of subduing them into servitude, and indemnifying yourselves for the expence, you must be convinced, long before this, of its absurdity.

"I should not, perhaps be extravagant, if I advanced that all the ships of the world would be too few, to transport forces sufficient to conquer three millions of people unanimously determined to sacrifice every thing to liberty; but if it were possible, the victory would be not less ruinous than the defeat. You would only destroy your own strength. No revenue can possibly be extracted out of this country. The army of placemen might be encreased, but her circuitous commerce, founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furnish riches to the metropolis, would fall to the ground. But the dignity of Great-Britain it seems is at stake. Would you, Sir, if in the heat of passion you had struck a simple drummer of your regiment, and afterwards discovered that you had done it unjustly, think it any forfeiture of your dignity to acknowledge the wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your disposition) you would ask him pardon at the head of your regiment.

"I shall now conclude (if you will excuse the pedantry) with a sentence of Latin: "*Justum est bellum quibus necessarium, et pia arma quibus nulla, nisi in armis, relinquitur spes.*" I most sincerely wish you a quick and prosperous voyage, and that your happiness and glory may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, as I am, with the greatest truth and affection, yours, C. LEE."

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Nov. 17.

In consequence of a resolution to obstruct the approach of ships of war to town through Hog-Island Creek, the provincial armed schooner Defence of 12 guns, and 70 men, commanded by Capt. Simon Tufts, went there on Saturday with four schooner hulks, which were to be sunk in such manner as to effect the above purpose. Accordingly on that evening Capt. Tufts sunk three of them, notwithstanding several shot were fired at him from the Tamer Sloop of war, lying in Rebellion Road, which Capt. Tufts answered with two shots. The fourth Hulk not having come up early enough in the tide, he was obliged to remain in the Creek till Morning. The Tamer and Cherokee Men of War had warped much nearer the Schooner in the night time, and about four o'clock began a very heavy cannonade, which was continued with little intermission till near seven; however, the Hulk was carried to its station, scuttled, and there left sinking. Captain Tufts having thus effected his purpose, retreated. Two boats from the Men of War went to the last Hulk, set it on fire, and towed it from the place where it had been left; upon which two guns were ineffectually fired at them from the Schooner. Upwards of 100 shot were fired at the Defence by the Men of War, only three of which struck her, one under her Counter, one in her side, and the third in her shrouds, but not a man on board was in the least hurt. The Charlestown Militia, on hearing the drums beating to arms, turned out, and continued under arms several hours.

Since the above, most people have been employed in removing their Families and effects out of town.

We hear that the Provincial Congress have resolved immediately to raise a regiment of Artillery, to consist of three companies of 100 men each, including non-commissioned Officers & Gunners.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) *Dec.* 6.

We this moment learn that our people are in possession of the Great-Bridge, having drove off the party which Dunmore had posted for its defence.

A few days ago Captain Barton took a vessel which was clearing out with wheat. When she told she belonged to Mr. Archibald Govan.—— Many letters were found in her from a pack of tories to people in Scotland, representing this country in the most odious colours. (1)

A vessel is just arrived from England, which has brought a number of ministerial letters, which we have taken into our possession. One Ingram writes to his correspondent here, wherein he mentions that he should be exceedingly glad if his friend would procure him a valuable plantation in Virginia, as he learns that all the lands here are to be confiscated on account of the rebellious spirit which at present prevails in America. (1)

Dec. 9. We learn from Great-Bridge, that the enemy have kept an incessant cannonading upon our troops for several days past, from a stockade fort which the Governor has erected there, and that two men were killed. A gentleman from thence mentions some part of their fortifications to be in possession of our men, and that they had taken several prisoners, with a considerable number of arms. It is said the enemy have met with great loss from our rifle-men, &c. and that Lord Dunmore's friends are deserting daily. (1)

Part of a letter from Col. Scott *to Capt.* Southall, *of this city, dated Great-Bridge, near Norfolk, December* 4, 1775.

"Since I wrote you, which was about two days ago, we have been well informed that we killed 16 Negroes, and 5 white men, the first day we got to this place. The next day Lieutenant Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about 5 miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the King's troops, tories, and several Negroes.—All our people gave way, except Mr. Tibbs and 4 men, who kept up the fire and maintained their post until I reinforced them with Capt. Nicholas, and 50 men, who passed through a very heavy fire on their way; but before the reinforcement got to the place, Mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy and killed 7 men, among whom was the officer of the army, whose name I have forgot. We still keep up a pretty constant fire between us from light to light. We have only lost 2 men, and there is one person shot through the arm. I expect to give you an account of something farther to-morrow. (1)

"Last night was the first of my pulling off my cloaths for 12 nights past. We are surrounded with enemies; I do verily believe that nine tenths of the people are tories, who are the poorest, miserable wretches, I ever beheld. Believe me, I do not think there is as much provision within ten miles round as would serve us one day. (1)

"The Carolina forces are joining us; one company came in yesterday; we expect 8 or 900 men to-morrow or next day, with several pieces of cannon, from 4 to 6 pounders, with plenty of ammunition, and warlike stores. I am very sorry that I have it not in my power to write to you oftener, but I assure you it is not my fault. You may be assured, my good friend, I never was so fatigued with duty in my whole life. I make not the least doubt, if we do not get into some kind of winter quarters soon, that it will cost me my life, which I set but little value on, in comparison. A gun is just fired; I must stop. Pray shew this to my friends, that it may serve me instead of writing several letters. I am, dear sir, your's, &c. (1)

"N. B. Since I finished my letter, I saw a large pile of buildings at the far end of the town, all in flames, between which and the fort we had four centinels, who could give no account how it happened. As I mentioned above, the fire was discovered when the gun went off. By the time the men paraded, a volley of small arms, fired from the fort, mixed sometimes with cannon. About 11 o'clock at night it ceased for about half an hour, when, to our great surprize, we saw several other houses a fire, which is just now consumed. It is now 1 o'clock." (1)

On the first instant, the convention, pursuant to an order of the last, met at Richmond, when they thought proper to adjourn to this place, in the college.

Another letter from Col. Scott *to Capt.* Southall, *dated Great-Bridge, Dec.* 5, 1775.

"Since my last, we have sent a party of 100 men under the command of Col. Stevens, of the minute battalion, over the river, who fell in last night, about 12 o'clock, with a guard of about 30 men, chiefly negroes. They got up to the centinels undiscovered; the centinel challenged, and was not answered, upon which he fired.—— Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near 15 minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the house, and took two prisoners (all blacks) with 4 exceeding fine muskets, and deserted the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few shot. I am, as usual, in haste, &c." (1)

BALTIMORE, (Maryland) Dec. 16.

Intelligence just received from the Army at the Great-Bridge near Norfolk.

Saturday Morning, the 9th, about 3 o'clock, the Ministerial Garrison at the bridge was reinforced with about 200 of the 14th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Leslie, and at break of day about 300 passed the bridge to force our breast-work, but were repulsed with the loss of Captain Fordyce, and 12 privates slain, Lieut. Bettit, and 17 privates taken, all wounded. The rest returned under cover of their cannon from the fort, and were allowed to return and collect their dead and wounded, supposed in the whole to be about 150. During the whole action (thanks be to God) we did not lose a single man, only one was slightly wounded in the hand. (1)

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.

We are informed that a camp for 20,000 French troops is marked out at Hispaniola, and that 7000 of them were hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, Nov. 6, 1775

"By a gentleman from Martinico I am told, that several thousand French troops were already arrived and more coming to Martinico, Guadaloupe, and the neighbouring islands."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Dec. 1, 1775

"We have an undoubted account of the arrival of 2500 men at Martinico, and 1800 at Guadaloupe, they are part of a reinforcement of 10,000 men, ordered out for those islands; there is also 4000 ordered out for St. Domingo, part of which is arrived."

By a gentleman from Virginia we learn, that Lord Dunmore in the several skirmishes with the Virginians, had lost 250 men killed and taken prisoners, which had so far weakened his Lordship, that he had fled on board his ships with some of the best of the negroes, after telling the other *slaves* (both black and white) in Norfolk, they must shift for themselves, as he could afford them no further assistance. That while in Norfolk, he had taken care to levy contributions on his friends, out of one of which he figured 500l. no doubt for his loyalty. (1)

We find by letters from South-Carolina, that the inhabitants of that province were determined at every hazard to resist the attacks of ministerial power, and to defend Charles-Town, their capital, to the last, for which purpose they are making all the military preparations in their power.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated November 25, 1775.

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops, lodgings are engaged for the officers, barracks building and refitting to receive the men at Cape Francois as well as here. I have it from the best authority here, who say it is kept a profound secret at home; but a fresh blow is to be struck by them & the Spaniards, who are to act together."

NEW-LONDON, December 29.

By authentic advices from Martinico, we learn, that on the 4*th of October last, Capt. Grant Gordon, commander of the Argus, an English frigate, lying in the harbour of St. Pierre, sent a boat with* 12 *men on board a French sloop in that harbour, in search of powder. (supposing her to be an English vessel bound to North-America.) Intelligence of this coming to the master of the sloop, who was on shore, he immediately repaired on board his vessel to know the reason of this conduct; the Lieutenant of the frigate demanded his papers, and on the master's refusing to exhibit them, a squabble ensued, which being discovered by the people on shore, they went to the assistance of the French master, on which the Lieutenant and some under officers and sailors went on shore, where they were soon surrounded by a numerous mob, which this insult had collected; mean while the people in the boat were driven from the shore with showers of stones which were thrown at them, the officers at the same time were hustled about by numbers of sailors and Negroes who followed them to the Governor's, where they went to make complaint; but the Governor ordered them immediately to depart, or he would have them punished for their insolence: After much difficulty the officers of the frigate, got into their boat and made off.—During the tumult a boat was sent on board the frigate to know the reason of this conduct, and the frigate was soon after ordered out of the reach of their cannon.*

GENERAL HOSPITAL at CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 1, 1776.

To the PUBLIC.

IMPRESSED with a lively sense of the spirit of patriotism which so eminently adorns the good people of this country, the Subscriber, who is appointed to the chief direction of the sick and wounded, thinks it incumbent on him to make known the reasonable aid he has lately received from the towns of Concord, Bedford, first and second parishes of Sudbury, Acton, Marlborough, Stow and Lincoln. The Hospital having, for some time past, been in great want of old linen for bandages, compresses and lint; of fine tow for dressings; feathers or sole leather, and web or garters, for tourniquets; of tape, thread, needles, pins, and other articles of a like nature; application was made to the inhabitants of the above-named places for a supply, at such prices as they themselves should think reasonable. No sooner were our wants thus made known to them, than with an alacrity and zeal truly characteristic of the people, the business of collecting those things was immediately undertaken by some of their Select-Men, and other proper persons. The Clergy in particular of the several congregations engaged warmly in the work. To their pious and animated exhortations, from the sacred desk, may be ascribed much of that Christian charity, and those laudable effusions of philanthropy which were manifested on this occasion, and which cannot fail to secure to them the esteem of the publick, and to reflect a lasting honour on their attachment to the cause of liberty, and the rights of human nature. What they could, they furnished with an unsparing hand: Offers of pay they nobly rejected, preferring the conscious pleasure that arises from deeds of charity to every selfish, sordid gratification that interest inspires! An instance of benevolence worthy of admiration! Neither is its importance limited by the intrinsic value of the donation: It holds up a bright example of imitation to others.

Ever since the first establishment of a military hospital among us, there has been too great a scarcity of those essential articles; and though the present supply is truly liberal in respect to the numbers who furnished it, yet its salutary influence cannot be lasting, unless it is still continued from other quarters. May we not therefore expect that a spirit of emulation will be kindled in every humane breast, and an affectionate concern to give all possible assistance to the wants and distresses of the faithful soldiery? Men who cheerfully and hourly expose their lives for their country's welfare; and who, amidst the destructive rage of battle, willingly encounter danger in all shapes, for its defence, may surely challenge the compassion of those who reap the advantage of their courage, without any of that risk which is inseparable from it. Can it be once doubted, then, whether the inhabitants of other places will be backward to contribute what need to cost them so little, towards laying in a sufficient store of those articles to secure against all future apprehensions of further scarcity of them? But whilst they are of a low price in these times, yet money cannot always purchase them, and from their ensuing utility, in cases of need, they become of inestimable value.

As it is impracticable for the subscriber to make personal application to people at a distance to furnish a supply of what is wanted of this sort for the patients in the hospital, he hopes the Printers of the public news will be pleased to give this notice a place in their papers: He also flatters himself the Committees established in different places, especially in all large towns, will be pleased to set on foot a further collection of such of the articles already enumerated, as may be most easy for them to procure, especially of old sheets and soft worn linen; and to forward the same to the Camp with all possible dispatch. The expence of conveyance, if any, will be cheerfully paid, and the generous donors may rest assured their contributions will be managed with the strictest care to prevent waste, and meet with due acknowledgment from their humble servant,

JOHN MORGAN, *Director-General of the Continental Hospital, and chief Physician to the Army.*

N. B. Blankets are greatly wanted for the Hospital; for which a suitable price will be given, if sent to Cambridge. Any people having blankets to dispose of, who live at a distance, if they will so kind as to send notice thereof by the post, mentioning the quantity and price of them, shall have an immediate answer.

TAKEN up by me the subscriber, a light bay MARE, supposed to be about 12 or 13 years old, with a small star in her forehead, with some white on her near fore foot, with a saddle and bridle.

ISAAC CHILD.

Brookline, January 1st, 1776.

◊ See index, under Men of War. ∨ See index, under Army of the United Colonies. ◊ See index, under South Carolina. ‖ See index, under Army British. ∨ See index, under Towns, County, representa. Assembly, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, riots, visiting of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies. (1) See under Virginia for Extracts from these.

(16) See index, under Virginia, transaction there. (17) See index, under Canada. (5)
(18) See index, under Town of Boston [illegible] 867 (19) See their names pa. 582 (20) See index, under donations
By some gentlemen, who came out of Boston last week, we have received prints, brought thither by a transport from England, containing the following, viz.

LONDON, October 27.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, on October 26, 1775.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE present Situation of America, and my constant Desire to have your Advice, Concurrence, and Assistance on every important Occasion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

Those who have long too successfully laboured to inflame my People in America by gross Misrepresentations, and to infuse into their Minds a System of Opinions repugnant to the true Constitution of the Colonies, and to their subordinate Relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their Revolt, Hostility, and Rebellion. They have raised Troops, and are collecting a naval Force; they have seized the public Revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial Powers, which they already exercise, in the most arbitrary Manner, over the Persons and Properties of their Fellow Subjects. And although many of these unhappy People may still retain their Loyalty, and may be too wise not to feel the fatal Consequences of this Usurpation, and with forceful Hand yet the Torrent of Violence has been strong enough to compel their Acquiescence, till a sufficient Force shall appear to support them.

The Authors and Promoters of this desperate Conspiracy have in the Conduct of it, derived great Advantage from the Difference of our Intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuse by vague Suspicions of Attachment to the Parent State, and the strongest Protestations of Loyalty to me, whilst they were preparing for a general Revolt. Open Force was not their Game in the beginning. Had it been so, they could not have succeeded. Even in the Province of Massachusett's Bay; yet even that Province we wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The Resolutions of Parliament breathed a Spirit of Moderation and Forbearance; conciliatory Propositions accompanied the Measures taken to enforce Authority; and the coercive Powers given by Acts of criminal Combinations amongst Subjects not then in Arms. I have acted with the same Temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the Effusion of the Blood of my Subjects, and the Calamities which are inseparable from a State of War; still hoping that my People in America would have disturned the traiterous Views of their Leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a Subject of Great Britain, with all its Consequences, is to be the freest Member of any civil Society in the known World.

The Rebellious War now levied is become more general, and is manifestly carried on for the Purpose of establishing an independent Empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal Effects of the Success of such a Plan. The Object is too important, the Spirit of the British Nation too high, the Resources with which God hath blessed her too numerous, to give up so many Colonies which she has planted with great Industry, nursed with great Tenderness, encouraged with many commercial Advantages, and protected and defended at much Expence of Blood and Treasure.

It is now become the Part of Wisdom, and (in its Effects) of Clemency, to put a speedy End to these Disorders by the most decisive Exertions. For this Purpose, I have increased my naval Establishment, and greatly augmented my land Forces; but in such a Manner as may be the least burthensome to my Kingdoms.

I have also the Satisfaction to inform you, that I have received the most friendly Offers of foreign Assistance; and if I shall make any Treaties in Consequence thereof, they shall be laid before you. And I have in Testimony of my Affection for my People, who can have no Cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the Garrison of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a Part of my Electoral Troops, in order that a larger Number of the established Forces of this Kingdom may be applied to the Maintenance of its Authority; and the national Militia, planned and regulated with equal Regard to the Rights, Safety and Protection of my Crown and People, may give a further Extent and Activity to our military Operations.

When the unhappy and deluded Multitude, against whom this Force will be directed, shall become sensible of their Error, I shall be ready to receive the misled with Tenderness and Mercy: And in order to prevent the Inconveniences which may arise from the great Distance of their Situation, and to remove as soon as possible the Calamities which they suffer, I shall give Authority to certain Persons upon the Spot to grant general or particular Pardons and Indemnities, in such Manner, and to such Persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the Submission of any Province or Colony which shall be disposed to return to its Allegiance. It may be also proper to authorise the Persons so commissioned to restore such Province or Colony, so returning to its Allegiance, to the free Exercise of its Trade and Commerce, and to the same Protection and Security as if such Province or Colony had never revolted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Estimates for the ensuing Year to be laid before you; and I rely on your Affection to me, and your Resolution to maintain the just Rights of this Country, for such Supplies as the present Circumstances of our Affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill consequences of this Rebellion, none affects me more sensibly than the extraordinary burthen which it must ere to my faithful Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have fully opened to you my Views and Intentions. The constant Employment of my Thoughts, and the most earnest Wishes of my Heart, tend wholly to the Safety and Happiness of all my People, and to the Re-establishment of Order and Tranquility thro' the several Parts of my Dominions, in a close Connection and constitutional Dependence. You see the Tendency of the present Disposition, and I have stated to you the Measures which I mean to pursue for that Purpose. Whatever remains to be done that may further contribute to this End, I commit to your Wisdom. And I am happy to add, that as well from the Assurances I have received, as from the general Appearance of Affairs in Europe, I see no Probability that the Measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by Disputes with any foreign Power.

OCT. 5. It is said that the King is very much disgusted that the summer is passed away without any thing effective being done towards subduing the Americans. Lord North's former opinions, that conciliation would be effective, have been most severely retorted on him in the cabinet.

The great division that prevails amongst the general officers at Boston, or at least the principal cause of it, arose from a difference of opinion, respecting the wintering of the King's troops: Gage was for Rhode-Island: Clinton for New-York:—Burgoyne and Howe point blank for Boston itself.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Jacob Maynard, late of Sudbury, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Isaac Maynard, of said Sudbury, Administrator to said estate, in order for settlement: And all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to said administrator.

Sudbury, Jan. 3, 1776.

(1) See index, under Towns, Councils, Assembly, representatives, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, riots, insolves, Country's rising, & army of the United Colonies. (2) See american rights, pa. 1089, 1292. (3) See index, under Army of the United Colonies.
(4) See index, under naval affairs. (5) See index, under Congress, Continental. (6) See address, pa. 710. (7) See list of Grievances, pa. 971.
pa. 711. (8) See merits of m. 19 ag. pa. 557. (9) See index, under Army, British. (10) See index, under

---

CAMBRIDGE, January 4, 1776.

The following is a copy of Dr. Church's much-talked-of traiterous letter to a minister of state in Boston, dated July 23, 1775.

I HOPE this will reach you; three attempts have I made without success; in effecting the last, the man was discovered in attempting his escape: but fortunately my letter was sewed in the waistband of his breeches; he was confined a few days, during which time you may guess my feelings; but a little art, and a little cash, settled the matter. Two month these my return from Philadelphia. I went by way of Providence to visit mother. The committee for warlike stores made me a formal tender of 25 pieces of cannon, 18 and 24 pounders. They having ——— to a previous resolution to make the offer to General Ward. To make a merit of my services I sent them down; and when they received them, they sent them to Stoughton to be out of danger, even tho' they had formed the resolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's-Hill; by which, together with the cowardice of the clumsy Col. Gerrish, and Col. Scammon, were the lucky occasion of their defeat. This affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. Watson 165 killed there, and since dead of their wounds: 320 now lay wounded, the chief will recover. They boast you have 1400 killed and wounded in that action. You say the rebels lost 1500, I suppose with equal truth. The people of Connecticut are rowing in the cradle of liberty. A number from this colony, from the town of Stamford, robb'd the King's stores at New-York, with some small assistance the New-Yorkers lent them. These were growing turbulent. I counted 280 pieces of cannon, from 24 to 3 pounders, at Kingsbridge, which the committee had secured for the use of the colonies. The Jerseys are not a whit behind Connecticut in zeal; the Philadelphians exceed them both. I saw 2200 men in review there by General Lee, consisting of Quakers, and other inhabitants, in and about the city; 1000 rifle men, and 40 horse; who, together, made a most warlike appearance. I mingled freely, and frequently, with the members of the Continental Congress. They were united, determined in opposition, and appeared assured of success. Now to come home: The opposition is become formidable; 18 000 men, brave and determined, with Washington and Lee at their head, are no contemptible enemy. Adjutant-General Gates is indefatigable in arranging the army. Provisions are very plenty. Cloaths are manufacturing in every town for the soldiers. Twenty tons of powder lately arrived at Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Providence. Upwards of 20 tons are now in camp. Salt-petre is made in every colony; powder mills are erected, and constantly employed in Philadelphia and New-York. Volunteers of the first fortune are daily flocking to the camp; 1000 rifle-men in two or three days. Recruits are now levying to augment the army to 30,000 men. Ten thousand militia are appointed in this province to appear on the first summons. The bills of all the colonies circulate freely, and are readily exchanged for cash. Add to this, that unless some plan of accommodation takes place immediately, these harbours will swarm with privateers. An army will be raised in the middle provinces to take possession of Canada. For the sake of the miserable compelled empire, solicit peace, repeal the act. For Britain is undone! This advice is the result of warm affection to my King, and to the realm. Remember I never deceived you; every article here sent you is sacredly true. The papers will convince you, that I am again a member for Boston. You will there see our motley council. A general exchange of officers will take place except the chief, which will be suspended but for a little while, to see what part Britain takes in consequence of the late continental petition. A view to independancy grows more and more general. Should Britain declare war against the colonies, they are lost forever. Should Spain declare against England, the colonies will declare a neutrality; which will doubtless produce an offensive and defensive league between them. For God's sake, prevent it by a speedy accommodation. Writing this has employed a day. I have been to Salem to reconnoitre, but I could not escape the geese of the capitol. To-morrow I set out for Newport, on purpose to send you this. I write you today, it being scarcely possible to escape discovery. I am out of place here by choice, and therefore out of pay; and determine so to be, unless something is offered in my way. I wish you could contrive to write me freely in cypher, by the way of Newport, addressed to Thomas Richards, merchant, inclose it in a cover to me, intimating that I am a perfect stranger to you, but being recommended to you as a gentleman of honour, you took the liberty of inclosing that letter, interesting me to deliver it as directed; the person, as you are informed, being at Cambridge. Sign some fictitious name. This you may send to some confidential friend at Newport, to be delivered to me at Watertown. Make use of every precaution, or I perish.

Extract of a letter from Accomack, in Virginia, dated Dec. 18.

"*Our troops under Col. Woodford entered Norfolk last Thursday, without opposition. The Governor (Lord Dunmore) has drawn his fleet of ships from before the town, and fallen down the river ten miles. Col. Woodford has got a man in this expedition, notwithstanding the governor troops attempted to force his lines at the Great Bridge. Every man, out of forty-two grenadiers, were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Indeed all those taken prisoners were wounded, and but ten remained alive when the account came away. Capt. Fordyce and Capt. Leslie are among the slain.*"

By letters from Gen. Schuyler we learn, that Col. Easton had taken the vessels bound from Montreal for Quebec, under the command of Carleton or Prefcot. That Carleton with four or five Canadians had landed from the boat, and were making the best of their way to Quebec in the dress of peasants. That the brig Gaspee, together with 7 sloops and schooners which were taken as above, had on board, who are also taken, Brigadier General Prefcot, Captain William Dunbar, Major of Brigade, Captain William Gamble, Quarter-Master-General, Captains Anstruther, Swan, Crawford and Harris; Lieutenant Cleveland, Ensigns Camble, Leslie & M'Donald, Dr. Beaumont, 130 privates, and most of them of the 26th regiment, and the artillery. There was on board the vessels, 2 cannon of 9 and 2 of 6 pounders; 36 cannon cartridges, and 45 ball; 3 barrels of powder, 430 musket cartridges, 2 chests of arms, 200 pair of shoes, a quantity of intrenching tools, 760 barrels of flour, 20 of biscuit, 675 barrels of beef, and 376 firkins of butter. We further learn, that Colonel Allen and his party who were taken prisoners near Montreal are actually sent to England in irons, by Major Prefcot; and that General Montgomery, with a strong detachment, was to leave Montreal on the 5th of November, to reinforce Col. Arnold at Quebec.

We hear that the Thursday Lectures, which has been held in Boston for upwards of 130 years without any interruption, was chosen, about a fortnight since, by the Rev. Doctor Eliot, who delivered a Discourse well adapted to the occasion.

On Wednesday, the week before last, Major-General Lee set out for Rhode-Island: He was attended from hence by his Guard and a party of Rifle-men; and from Providence, by the Cadet company of that place, and a number of Minute-men. He entered the town of Newport the Monday following, preceded by the Cadets, his Guard and the Rifle-men. While there, he called before him a number of obnoxious persons, to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the country, which was taken by all of them, excepting Col. Joseph Wanton, jun. Nicholas Lechmere and Richard Bull, two custom-house officers, who refused taking it; upon which they were put under guard, and brought to Providence. The General, after having viewed the island, and given directions for erecting some fortifications, set out for Providence on Wednesday, from whence he came to town on Saturday last.

We hear that a gentleman is arrived in Boston from the Mole, who says, that "vast preparations for war are making there by the Spaniards; and that Jamaica is their immediate object."

A gentleman who came passenger in a transport, which arrived at Boston, last week, from London, informs, that 26 sail of vessels, laden with furs and provisions, were, when he left England, sailed or sailing out for Boston, for the support of the garrison the present winter; so that no troops may be expected before the Spring: And that 120 fine large sheep were brought out in the vessel in which he came passenger, but that ONLY TWO of them were carried into Boston alive.

Last Saturday about 120 more of the inhabitants of Boston arrived at Chelsea, among whom were Mr. Peter Edes (son of Mr. Benjamin Edes, Printer) and Mr. William Starr, both of whom were confined in Boston gaol for several months, by order of the generals T. Gage.

We are credibly informed, that the misperable troops in Boston are dying fast with the scurvy; that it is judged their stores cannot hold them many weeks longer; and that their fuel cannot last them but about 6 days.

It is said Admiral Shuldham is arrived at Boston to supersede Admiral Graves.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Salem, in the Massachusetts Bay, on Friday, Dec. 29, 1775,

Voted unanimously, That the sincere thanks of the town be given to the humane and benevolent FRIENDS of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, for their charity and kind relief, by the hands of Thomas Steers, Benjamin Arnold, Moses Brown, Thomas Lapham, and David Buffum, their committee, extended to so many of our poor at this severe season, and whom the town, from its distressed circumstances, could not without difficulty maintain: And that this vote be published in the Cambridge paper.

Attest. TIM. PICKERING, jun. Town-Clerk.

*** *Characters of several persons deceased, accounts of deaths and a number of new advertisements, entered this day for want of room, shall be duly noticed next week. Pa. 872.*

WHEREAS the General Court have appointed Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq. Messrs. Jonathan Greenleaf and Stephen Cross, a committee to procure a quantity of Sulphur for the use of the colony:——This is to desire all persons who have any to dispose of, to give information thereof as soon as possible to the said committee, expressing the quantity they have, and the town in which it is at present deposited.

ANY persons having STRAW *to dispose of, will find an immediate sale by applying to Thomas Bowdoin, Esq. Quarter-Master-General, at Cambridge, who will give two shillings per hundred wt. for any quantity.*

Jan. 4, 1776. WILLIAM MORRONY.

WANTED to purchase, a good FARM, about 30 or 40 miles inland from Cambridge, that will keep annually 30 or 40 head of horned cattle, and other stock in proportion. The buildings being good will be very agreeable to the purchaser. Any person having such a one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printers hereof.

THE Committee of Donations for the town of Boston are notified that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 24th January 1776, at 12 o'clock beforenoon, at the widow Coolidge's tavern in Watertown, near the great Bridge, and to be continued from day to day as the business may require, which time it is again earnestly desired that the members would attend. ——The committee of donations for the town of Charlestown, are also requested to meet their brethren of Boston at the same time and place upon business of importance.

MILES WARD,

In Hanover-Street, SALEM,

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers and others, that he carries on his works at SALEM, at the head of Capt. Derby's wharf, as usual; and also at Jamaica plain in ROXBURY, where may be had the best of dipt tallow CANDLES, at 6d. a pound, fifteen per pound by the box; also tallow by the barrel.

ALL persons indebted to, or having demands on the estate of EZEKIEL DODGE, late of Ipswich, trader, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to ANNA DODGE, administratrix of said estate, or to BARNABAS DODGE, her attorney, in order for a speedy settlement.

N. B. Constant attendance will be given by said attorney, on Thursdays, for three months next ensuing, at the dwelling house of said deceased.

Camp on Winter-Hill, Dec. 31, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about ten days since, a middling sized black Horse, four years old last Spring, with a large star in his forehead, and a small ring round one of his hind legs, just above his hoof; paces and trots well. Whoever has or shall take up said horse, and will convey him to Capt. James Norris, at Mr. Samuel Brooks's in Medford, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

STOLEN at Winter-Hill, or lost between there and Mr. Snow's tavern in Cambridge, a Watch, with a brass chain, no seal, one whole key, and a broken ditto, the face a little crack'd; maker's name Landeve, London. Whoever will bring said watch with the Printers hereof shall have a reward of ten dollars paid by

JAMES CLENCY.

December 26, 1775.

EMPLOY would be agreeable to a person who understands BOOK-KEEPING, and writes a good hand. Any gentleman in public office, or the mercantile way, whom this may suit, by inquiring of Mr. Edes, printer, in Watertown, may be informed of one who can be well recommended.

Ran away from the subscriber, at Manchester, on the 13th of Dec. a Negro man named Chester, alias Titus, formerly Mr. Thomas Jaques's runaway, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, well limb'd, has a stammering speech, and one or more of his toes partly lost by frost. Had on when he went away, a brown coloured all-wool jacket, red half-thick jacket with blue breeches, milled cap, and check'd woolen shirt. Whoever shall take up said runaway, and return him to his said master at Manchester, shall have four dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by JOHN LEE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring or carrying off said servant on penalty of the law.

LOST between Cambridge and Mistick river, on the 16th or 17th day of December last, one 40s. one 30s. one 17s. and one small bill, with two notes of hand signed by James Holt, one of nine pounds ten shillings, the other of six pounds, all wrapped in an old almanack. Any person finding said money and notes, and will deliver them to Ensign Nichols, in Capt. Burnet's company, Col. Nixon's regiment, shall be handsomely rewarded by ISAAC NICHOLS.

STRAYED away, last August, from the subscriber at Putney, on the West side of Connecticut river, one pair of Steers, past 2 years old; one was of a pale red; the other a deep red, with some white about his hind parts; both long-legged. Whoever has taken up said Steers, and will give information to the subscriber, or advertise them in the news-paper, so that the owner may have them, shall be rewarded for their trouble by JOSHUA BARKER.

N. B. Said Steers were bred at Woburn. Dec. 9, 1775

To be LET,

By JONATHAN MOULTON,

Of Hampton, in the Colony of New-Hampshire,

For a Number of Years,

THE following 12 FARMS, lying in the township of Moultonborough, in said colony, on such easy, good terms that no farms 'tis probable are at present to be let so advantageous to the hirer as the above, considering the terms on which they are to be let, and other circumstances attending them.

They have within a few years been made out of new and uncultivated lands, and tho' at present there is no more hay cut on each of them than to keep the stocks of cattle hereafter mentioned, yet there is a plenty of good uncultivated land belonging to all of them, and the persons who hire them, shall meet with good encouragement to improve what leisure time they have to enlarge them. The farms are as follows, and on which, according to a common year's crop, is hay cut sufficient to keep the following stocks of cattle, viz.

1st. The Clark-Lot Farm (so called) lies just upon entering the town, will keep 6 cows, one yoke of oxen, a horse, and 20 sheep; has on it a good dwelling-house well finished, with four rooms on a floor, and a barn about 40 feet in length.

2d. The Stores (so called) or the old farm, will keep 12 cows, 6 oxen, a horse, and 20 sheep; has on it a good dwelling-house, with 6 rooms on a floor, a convenient barn well finished, 74 by 32 feet, besides a dwelling house and two store houses well finished, which are reserved to be let separate to a trader.

3d. The Mill-Lot Farm, adjoining the old saw mill, will keep 6 cows, one yoke of oxen, a horse, and 20 sheep, has on it a house with 4 rooms, and a barn about 30 feet, together with the liberty of improving the saw mill, which is a great advantage.

4th. Called the great farm, which lies upon the pleasant street, near the meeting house, cuts hay sufficient to keep 12 cows, 6 oxen, a horse, and 20 sheep, has on it a dwelling house with 6 rooms on the lower floor, a barn of 86 by 34 feet, and a store house well finished, and is a very suitable place for keeping a tavern.

5th. The Whipple Farm, lying upon said street, will keep 10 cows, 4 oxen, a horse, and 20 sheep, has on it a house with four rooms, and a barn 46 by 32 feet.

6th. The Cook Farm, sufficient to keep 6 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, and 20 sheep, has on it a double house partly finished, and another small dwelling house.

7th. The Kimball Farm, will keep 6 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, has on it a small dwelling house, and a log barn.

8th. Called the Jonathan-Lot Farm, will keep 20 cows, four oxen, 20 sheep, and a horse, has on it a house with 4 rooms, and a barn 46 by 32 feet.

9th. The Emlse Farm, will keep 6 cows, 4 oxen, and 20 sheep, has on it a small dwelling house, and a barn 30 by 32 feet.

10th. The Neck Farm (so called) cuts about 20 tons of meadow hay, but little English hay at present, is very good land for raising of corn and grain, and has on it a barn 46 by 32 feet, and a double house, but not finished.

11th. The Great Dog-Cove farm, being newly worked on, it cuts but little English hay, but is excellent land for raising of corn & grain, about 400 bushels was raised upon it this present year, and it is likely that more than that quantity may be raised on it the ensuing year; 20 acres are already sowed with grain, has on it a double house not finished, and a barn, 46 by 32 feet, finished.

12th. The Senter-Harbour Farm, well known from its fine situation for a trader and a tavern, the particulars of which it would here be unnecessary to recite, only thus far, that it lies on the upper part of Winnepiseokee Lake, on the most direct line of communication between the towns near Cohass on Connecticut river to Portsmouth, having from thence to the lower part of the pond, viz. Lieut. Charles Rogers, near 20 miles water carriage, for transporting wheat, flour, pot-ash, &c. to Portsmouth; there has been but a little English hay cut on it yet, but has on it a large dwelling house, and a barn, 45 by 32 feet.

Also to be let by said MOULTON, several Farms lying in the town of Tamworth which adjoins said Moultonborough, on the same terms and encouragement which the others will be let.

One encouragement he thinks it will not be amiss here to mention, that he proposes to give to each one that will move on next spring, and carry on said farms in a good husband-like manner, which is, that every one may have the liberty of plowing and planting four acres of corn, or potatoes, on ground already cleared, for the first two years, and have the whole of the produce free of rent: also sufficient of suitable clear ground for raising one hundred weight of flax, and the liberty of raising what turnips, and other sauce they please, besides pasturing for 2 cows, 6 sheep, and 6 lambs, all free of rent the said two first years.

As said Moultonborough has now become so far settled, several more tradesmen are much wanted there, viz. four Joiners, two Coopers, two Shoemakers, two Masons, two Housewrights, two Taylors, one Blacksmith, and a Millwright, that understands bolting of flour, a Baker, a Clothier, and a Potter---each of them may have good encouragement, by having full employ, and as good pay as they can have in the lower towns; and those who may incline to make them farms, may have good land of said Moulton at a reasonable price, and have the liberty of paying for the same in work, at their respective trades in the course of two years, besides which, said MOULTON will give to each of them the liberty of planting four acres of corn or potatoes, raising of turnips, flax and keeping of cows, &c. as beforementioned, free of rent.

Several more tradesmen are wanted in Tamworth also, to whom the same encouragement will be given as above.

Said MOULTON, with others, greatly deprecate the dismal situation to which not only America, but the Nation in general is reduced, and heartily sympathize with all such of his American brethren, who, by the cruel hand of tyranny, have been deprived not only of their business, but their property, and in a measure their domestick comforts and endearments---many of which is the honest labourer and tradesman, now deficute of employ, if any such should apply, they will be particularly noticed.

Wheat, corn, beef, pork, potatoes, &c. are to be purchased in them towns as cheap as in the lower towns, so that whoever may move up next spring, need not to be at the expence of moving those articles. Also English hay may be had there to do their spring's work.

ALL Persons who have any demands on the estate of Francis Johonnott, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled; and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to settle the same with Mary Johonnott, Administratrix to said estate, now residing in Middleton, in Connecticut.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on the 15th or 16th inst. a black Horse, about 14 hands high, with a mark in his forehead, somewhat like a brand; one of his shoes is broke off about half way from the heel. Whoever will take up said horse, and convey him to the subscriber at Marblehead, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all charges paid by

Marblehead, Dec. 22, 1775. RUSSELL TREVETT.

LOST on the road between Byfield and Newbury-Port, on Friday, the week before last, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, almost new, very large, with a linen lining. Whoever has found the same, and will send them to Col. Joseph Gerrish's of Byfield, or to the Printers hereof, shall be entitled to one dollar, paid by

NATH. PEIRCE.

The person who a few days ago, just before sun-down, took out of a shop in Salem, opposite the Friends meeting-house, a piece containing 25 yards of very light-coloured German serge, is desired to return it directly, and no questions will be asked him, otherwise he may depend upon being exposed, as there are two sufficient witnesses who saw him, with the cloth under his arms, go round Buffum's corner, towards Dan vers.

LEFT at the Light-House tavern in Cambridge, on the 3d instant, a sorrel Horse, very low in flesh, about 5 years old, with a blaze down his face as far as his nostrils, and his near hind foot white, with a middling good saddle and bridle. Said horse was left by a man from Lynn, by the order of Capt. Jordan, who he said would call for him in a few days. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again.

Cambridge, Dec. 28, 1775. EBEN. STIDMAN.

STRAYED or stolen from Inman's farm in Cambridge, about the 2d of November, a black HORSE, about 14 and half hands high, about twenty years old, has some white saddle spots on his back. Said horse belongs to Deacon Benjamin Wood of Westborough, and is known by the name of the Temple horse. Whoever will take up said horse and return him to the said Deacon Benjamin Wood, at Westborough, or to the subscriber in Col. Sargent's regiment, at Inman's in Cambridge, shall have one dollar reward and necessary charges paid.

JOHN WOOD, Captain.

Taken up by Joshua Howe, innholder at Abington, on the 12th inst. a pale red mare, of about 13 hands and an half high; she has a blaze in her face, a light coloured mane and tail and feet, about 9 or 10 years old, and a natural pacer; had on a russet-coloured hunting saddle, and bridle.---- Whoever can lay just claim to said mare, with paying the charges, may have her again.

DESERTED from Capt. John Baker's company, in Col. Israel Hutchinson's regiment, James M'Daniel, belonging to Old Rutland, about 17 years old, dark complexion; had on when he went away, a blue coat with metal buttons, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, and plated buckles. The occasion of said M'Daniel's absence is owing to his maliciously stabbing one Jacob Allen (belonging to the same company) in his thigh. Whoever will take up said M'Daniel, and convey him into camp on Winter-hill, to said Capt. Baker, shall be intitled to TWO DOLLARS, exclusive of other necessary charges, which shall be paid by me,

JOHN BAKER, Captain.

As Mr. Isaac Hubbard, of Abington, in the county of Plymouth, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, departed this life the 22d of Dec. 1775; and the said Hubbard made his deed and will on the 13th of May, 1760.---- This is therefore to notify all the evidences to said will to advertise themselves in the Cambridge news-paper, or make themselves known to Major Aaron Hubbard, of Abington, executor of said will.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, at Davis's shed in Watertown, on the evening of the 26th instant, a young sorrel Horse, coming four, with a white spot in his forehead, between 14 and 15 hands high, new shod and frosted, saddle and bridle almost new, the saddle has a light cloth housing.---- Whoever will take up said Horse, and bring him to Richard Devens, Esq; at Watertown, or to the subscriber at Cambridge, shall have two dollars reward, and necessary charges paid by

Cambridge, Dec. 27, 1775. SAMUEL THACHER.

ENGLISH GOODS.

MARTIN BICKER has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of English Goods, which are now selling off at his store in Cambridge. Among his assortment are the following articles, viz.---Superfine, middling and low-priced blue and other coloured broad-cloths; coatings; baize, duffils; a compleat parcel of fine yard-wide and 7-8 Irish linens; Manchester cotton checks; black sattins; silk mitts and gloves; a variety of silk handkerchiefs; linen ditto; black, green and cloth-coloured calamancoes; striped and plain cambletteens; camblets; a good assortment of hosiery; lawns and cambricks; spotted and plain velvets; shalloons; tammies; sewing silks; twist; buckram; &c. &c. &c.

*** Those that intend to purchase, must speedily apply, otherwise they will be disappointed.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of Capt. William Tarring, late of Manchester, deceased, are hereby desired to settle the same with Abigail Tarring, administratrix of said estate. Manchester, Dec. 15, 1775.

Deserted from Prospect-Hill, late of Bolton, in the county of Worcester, James Bridges, and John Chewen, of Capt. Hill's company, in Col. Phinney's regiment, in the new establishment, but of Capt. Hastings's company, in Col. Whitcomb's regiment, in the old. James Bridges is an old countryman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, marked considerable in the face with the small-pox, says he was a marine in the Somerset man of war, and deserted from Boston last March, has a large head of hair, almost black, and very long, which is commonly cued with a black ribband; had on when he went away, an old blue surtout, cloth-coloured coat and jacket; 'tis supposed he carried with him a pair of leather breeches, two shirts, tow and linen, two pair of yarn stockings, and two pair of new shoes.---- John Chewen is a molatto, but calls himself Indian, about 5 feet 5 inches high, had on a dark coloured coat, and a pair of breeches something lighter; has a wife at Holden, a proper Indian squaw; he loves a good deal of rum.---- It is to be hoped every Lover of his country will use his utmost endeavours to apprehend said deserters, and send them South to the Camp, or confine them in any of the continental gaols, and give information thereof to the subscriber, for which they shall receive one dollar reward for each, and necessary charges paid by

JEREMIAH HILL, Capt.

To be LET,

By JONATHAN MOULTON,

Of Hampton, in the colony of New-Hampshire,

A compleat Farm, situate in Hampton-Falls, laying upon the road leading from Hampton-Falls old meeting-house to Exeter, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, including twenty of Salt Marsh---perhaps one of the best farms for yearly income, of any one of that bigness within twenty miles; well proportioned for planting, mowing, and pasturing; has on it a large dwelling-house, two barns, and two orchards.---- WHOEVER may incline to hire or take said farm on shares, are desired to apply soon, as it may be more convenient for moving this time of the year than in the Spring, as there is at this time on the place, hay sufficient to keep the number of forty cows the season out.---- Any person who wants to put out their cows, or young cattle, may depend on having good care taken of them the winter season throughout, at a reasonable price.

BROKE in to the inclosure of Mrs. Coolidge in Watertown, on the night after the 4th inst. a yoke of OXEN; one of them brown, and the other red; which oxen she has kept greatly to her damage. The owner may depend on their being disposed of without further trouble. Dec. 28, 1775.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

TEN hogsheads choice Virginia Tobacco, delivered at Salem to be sold by *Samuel* and *Stephen Salisbury*, of Worcester.

DESERTED, from Camp, at Sewell's Point, on the 27th or 28th of Nov. last, a soldier by the name of Thomas Gogswell's company, named Ichabod Peavy. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on a blue coat, red waistcoat, blue breeches, had a pack strung with a pair leather mail bags; he is the same fellow who lately stole a horse in Haverhill and sold him in Providence. Whoever will secure him, so that he may be brought to the Camp, aforesaid, shall have a reward of two dollars, and all necessary charges paid by

Cambridge, Dec. 22, 1775. AMOS COGSWELL.

To be SOLD at HAVERHILL, by

ISAAC WHITE,

At his SHOP near the FERRY,

AN assortment of ENGLISH GOODS; among which are---barry, pompadour, claret, London-brown, black, black-grey, blue-grey, stone-grey, dark blue and drab-coloured superfine broad cloths; also a few middle-priced ditto of various colours; with linings and trimmings suitable for the whole.--- German serges; plain & knap'd superfine bath beaver-coating; fine broad lambskins; red ha'f thick; green & crimson Colchester baize; white, crimson & yellow flannels; rateens; blue duffil; superfine 2 qu. bed blankets; kerseys; Manchester velvets; a few very good black, white & coloured knit breeches patterns; duroys; fagathees; black drawboys; green everlastings; a large assortment of single & double sufferils; a variety of worsted cross-rams; cambletteens; fine & common cambletteens; crapes; mill-senetts; Denmark sattins; crapes; poplins; birds' eye & spring fluffs; a good assortment of tammies; black, slate & white coloured lutestrings; black allomode; black, white, blue, pink & green fancy ditto; half oil & 3 4 plain black sattin; spring'd & spotted black and white ditto; black & white spring'd mode; mens, womens & childrens silk gloves & mitts; mens and womens spun silk gloves, suitable only for winter; mens black worsted gloves; womens worsted gloves & mitts; mens, womens & childrens white kid & lamb gloves & mitts; mens Norway, doe & coloured lamb gloves; womens beaver & other leather, winter ditto; mens, womens and youths black glazed & shammy lamb ditto; widows crape; list ditto; love handkerchiefs; callicoes; dark patches; blue and white copper-plate for bed-furniture; book-muslins; a fine assortment of thick, plain, striped, check'd & spring'd ditto; plain, spotted, check'd & striped gauzes; a large assortment of white thread laces; black bone, and black & white cheveret fringe ditto; black snail lace & fringe; an assortment of black & white netting; gold lace and trimmings; cambrics plain, figur'd, strip'd & spring'd lawns; a few pieces of figured lawns in patterns for aprons; strip'd & flower-ed bordered lawn handkerchiefs; yellow hollands; sampler canvas; skeleton & cramp cap-wire; an assortment of silk ferrits & ribbons; a few pair womens silk shoes; damasks; shagreens; mens felt hats; boys beaveret ditto, with gold & silver tinsel trimmings; gold & silver tinsel bands, frogs and buttons for hats; hat-band buckles; a large assortment of double gilt coat & breast buttons; an assortment of metal buckles, among which are a few dozen of silver plated; japanned bread baskets & waiters; a small assortment of cutlery ware, among which are a few dozen of very neat white and green ivory handle knives & forks, with carvers to match; also silver-handle fruit knives; a few very genteel sterling, and other looking glasses; with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

To be sold, a Stage-Waggon, and entire new geers for two horses. The waggon is strong and light, the body hung on springs, and very convenient for a number of persons to travel together, or for the conveyance of goods, being well roofed, and has curtains to tie down at the sides. Inquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, at the house known by the name of Brown's tavern, in Cambridge.

Taken up, about a month since, a black Mare, about 15 hands high, 14 years old, carries her head low, both trots and paces, some white spots on her back, gall'd under the saddle. The owner may have her again by applying to me the subscriber at Menotomy, and paying charges.

Cambridge, Dec. 21, 1775. EPHRAIM COOK.

LOST, a red leather Pocket-Book, containing one 8 dollar bill, one 5 dollar do. and sundry small bills, an account against Joseph Whitemore, and another against Amos Cock. Whoever will bring the pocket-book, with the money, to me the subscriber, near Menotomy meeting-house, or to the Printers hereof, shall have a reward of five dollars, and no questions asked. EPHRAIM COOK. Dec. 16, 1775.

STOLEN from Mr. Cooper's tavern, in Menotomy, on the 6th inst. a stone-grey Horse, with a saddle and bridle, about 5 or 6 years old, 13 and half hands high; when he dungs, turns out his bum gut uncommonly far. Whoever will secure the thief, horse, saddle, &c. shall receive ten dollars reward, and for the horse, saddle and bridle only, four dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by NATHAN SWAN.

Cambridge, Dec. 22, 1775.

Jamaica Rum, Sugar, and English Goods, to be sold cheap. Apply to the red shop next to the Blue Anchor Tavern in Cambridge.

STOLEN from me the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. a brownish grey Horse, about 10 hands high, paces and trots, a small white spot in his forehead, one hind foot white, his right hind foot something broke. Whoever will take up said horse, and convey him to me in Attleborough, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by LEVI MAXCY. Dec. 18, 1775.

STOLEN, on Monday evening last, from the door of Mr. Vose, innholder in Milton, a reddish Mare, which mane and tail, about 8 years old, natural pacer, a white stripe in her forehead, carries a high neck, with her head something low, about 13 hands and half high, had on a reddish saddle and housing, and a poor bridle. Whoever takes up said mare shall have two dollars reward upon conveying her to my dwelling house in Taunton, and all necessary charges paid by GEORGE READ.

N B. Two old shirts and an old grey coat were fastened to the saddle with a garters. Cambridge, 18th Dec. 1775.

Taken up in Menotomy, sometime since, a middling sized black Horse, about 1000 12 years old, some small spots of white under the saddle, one small white in his forehead, one born of his hind legs appear to be not quite so handsome in common, both trots and paces, but chiefly inclines to pace. Whoever has lost said horse, by applying to me the subscriber in Menotomy, shall have him again paying charges.

Cambridge, Dec. 28, 1775. STEPHEN ROBBINS.

TAKEN up near Fort No 3, on the 24th instant, a dark brown Horse, with a white streak in his face, his two hind feet white, short mane and foretop, about 14 hands high, had on a saddle and bridle, and saddle-cloth. Enquire of Timothy Flint, in Captain Joseph Morse's company, Colonel Patterson's regiment.

// See list of Grievances, pa. 971, & Index, under Army British, & English Grievances pa. 532, & Cross, pa. 740, &c.
See list of Grievances, pa. 971, & Indexes, under Army British, & See Index, under Army of the United Colonies (D)